विशेष परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत गैस एजेंसियां आवंटित की गई है; और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम पते तथा वे विशेष परिस्थितियां क्या हैं जिनके आधार पर उन्हें गैस एजेंसियां आवंटित की गई हैं?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कैप्टन सतीश शर्मा): (क) से (ग) सरकार द्वारा स्वविवेक शक्तियों के अंतर्गत डीलरशिपों/डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों का आवंटन संसद सदस्यों तथा अन्य विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों की सिफारिशों सहित प्रत्येक मामले की परिस्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए योग्य मामलों में अनुकंपा आधार पर किया जाता है। तदनुसार वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान पूरे देश में अनुकंपा आधार पर एल पी जी की 64 डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपें आवंटित की गई थीं।

Distribution of Kerosene Oil

2923. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received some suggestions from the Government of Gujarat for smooth distribution of Kerosene Oil to back-ward classes in rural and adivasi areas;

(b) if so, the details, thereof;

(c) the steps taken on these suggestions; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The Central Government makes only bulk allocation of Kerosene to States/UTs. Further allocation of Kerosene district/area-wise within the State/UT, is made and its distribution controlled by the concerned State/UT Government.

RPL's proposed refinery project in Jamnagar

2924. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports published in the Indian Express of October 7, 1993 under the heading, RPL's Refinery Project, no land, no water, no clearance;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Reliance Petroleum Ltd. (RPL) has collected more than Rs. 2,000 crores from the public through its mega issue to set up a refinery at Motikhavdi village on the outskirts of Jamnagar;

(c) if so, what are the facts in this regard; and

(d) what are the arrangements made by RPL for acquiring land, for obtaining water and getting No Objection Certificates (NOCs) from the Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) or the Marine National Park authorities for setting up of the refinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) According to information obtained from Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the RPL made a capital issue on September 23, 1993 aggregating Rs. 2172 crores to part finance the cost of setting up a refinery after excluding permissible reservations to various agencies, such as Financial Institutions, Foregin Investment Institutions, Mutual Funds, etc. The net offer to the public amounted to Rs. 861.60 crores. The issue was over-subscribed and the allotment has been completed on 22.11.1993.

(d) Govt. of Gujarat has informed that private lands are being acquired for the Reliance Petroleum Limited under the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

As regards obtaining water, it has been accepted in principle to allocate 1 MGD of water for 2 years from Machhu-II reservoir for construction of refinery. For setting up of the refinery, RPL has requested the Gujarat Maritime Board for signing a MOU covering Marine activities, such as installation of SBM, laying of subsea pipeline and construction of jetty.

ONGC'S invitations to private enterprises

2925. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI SARADA MOHANTY:
SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 91 given in the Rajya Sabha on 8th December, 1993 and state:

(a) whether the "Sound management practices State-of-art technology as well as cost effectiveness through reduced over heads etc." is not available with ONGC;

(b) what is the difference between international prices and local prices;

(c) what is the pricing of internationally accepted principles and local pricing of gas;

(d) what is the corporate I.T. paid by ONGC and the difference between tax levied on ONGC and these private companies.

(e) what is the percentage of exemption of duty for above referred private companies and duty paid by ONGC;

(f) whether it has been worked out in quantum that at what cost ONGC would buy oil per barrel and 1000 Cubic metres of gas from these private companies and how it compares with ONGC's own production cost and prices;

(g) whether the tentative profit estimates have been worked out of the private contracting parties per barrel of oil and 1000 Cubic meter gas; and

(h) what are the details of the private companies who have accepted contract offers of ONGC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH SHARMA): (a) While sound management practices, State-of-art technology and cost effectiveness are part of ONGC's management ethos, there is always scope for improvement through exposure to new technology and management prectices.

(b) While local prices are fixed on the basis of the cost of production with a reasonable return to the oil companies, international prices depend on demand and supply factors.

(c) While local prices of gas are fixed on the basis of the cost of production plus a reasonable return to the companies, price of gas on internationally accepted principles is generally related to the price of a fuel oil of comparable thermal equivalence.

(d) ONGC pays corporate income tax at the rate of 45%, with a 15% surchage on income tax. Private companies participating in the development of discovered fields are required to pay income tax at a fixed rate of 50%, with no surcharge being applicable.

(e) While the customs duty for ONGC is at the rate of 30%, this gets modified to the extent deemed export benefits are available for supplies. For the private parties, this will be governed by bid conditions and contractual terms.

(f) & (g) These depend on the pricing formulae agreed to in different countracts.

(h) Contracts are yet to be signed.